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The Uganda Railroad has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The balance sheet for 1903-04 showed a deficit of over \$300,000; the deficit was decreased in the following year to \$15,000. In the succeeding year the receipts exceeded expenditures by \$200,000, and in the year 1910-11 by \$369,000.

Capital is flowing in and exports are flowing out. The most important and proved lines of farm products are: permanent crops—timber, sisal hemp, coffee, wattle (for tannin extract), fruit; seasonal crops—wheat, beans, maize, barley, oats, linseed, potatoes, tobacco, ground-nuts (pea-nuts), chillies; live stock—horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, ostriches. The book is by a man of long and unsurpassed opportunities for observation, who tries to give nothing but the facts and a helpful discussion of them. No better book has yet been written on this remarkable part of Africa. A chapter "Hints for Woman in British East Africa," by Lady Cranworth, is included.

Aux Sources du Nil par le Chemin de Fer de l'Ouganda. Par Jules Leclercq. v and 295 pp. Map, ills. Plon-Nourrit et Cie., Paris, 1913. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

The author has revealed his descriptive talent once again in this narrative of his trip over the Uganda R. R., and beyond into Uganda territory. Along with descriptions such as how the locomotive's whistle is often sounded to frighten rhinoceroses off the track, he conveys information of a geographical character. From Mombasa through Nairobi and the Rift to the shores of Lake Victoria the reader is led through a country which, before the time of Joseph Thomson (1882-1883), was one of the blackest patches on the Dark Continent. A splendid impression of British colonial efficiency dawns on the mind as scenes witnessed on British governed territory are evoked by the writer's facile pen. Much of the book's interest lies in the descriptions of negro customs and traits.

LEON DOMINIAN.

The Ancient Egyptians and Their Influence upon the Civilization of Europe. By G. Elliot Smith. xvi and 188 pp. Maps, index. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1911. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

A mere primer in general appearance this small volume sheds a very bright light upon one of the great obscurities which have darkened the life of early man in Europe. Dr. Smith starts with a brilliant review of the recent discoveries of the man of Predynastic Egypt, whom through a remarkable chance it has been possible to study in actual flesh even to so minute a detail as the last meal which each had taken millenniums ago. He sets them forth as the discoverers of copper. From the valley of the Nile he sends them along the African shore of the Mediterranean with ferries to Malta, to Pantellaria, to Sicily and to Spain, introducing the megalithic culture which has left such abundant remains along the littoral of Europe between Gibraltar and Scandinavia. In the other direction he points out that in Syria the ancient Egyptians introduced their gift of metal to the Armenoid races which thus were able to sweep westward north of the Mediterranean introducing the so-called Aryan culture of the bronze age upon the earlier neolithic inhabitants. These two theories may not meet with immediate acceptance. They may in time be wholly supplanted by others dealing with the same material; but they certainly for the present clear up many of the obscurities which have long hung over the field upon which they are particularly directed. Apart from this enticing region of polemics the volume is filled with much fresh information upon the Proto-Egyptians which will be found most agreeable reading.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part 9. Edited, with translations and notes, by Arthur S. Hunt. x and 304 pp. Ills., index. Egypt Exploration Fund, London, 1912. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$.

This is the ninth volume of these treasures of a dust heap, a volume of particular importance since it contains new fragments of Sophocles and of the